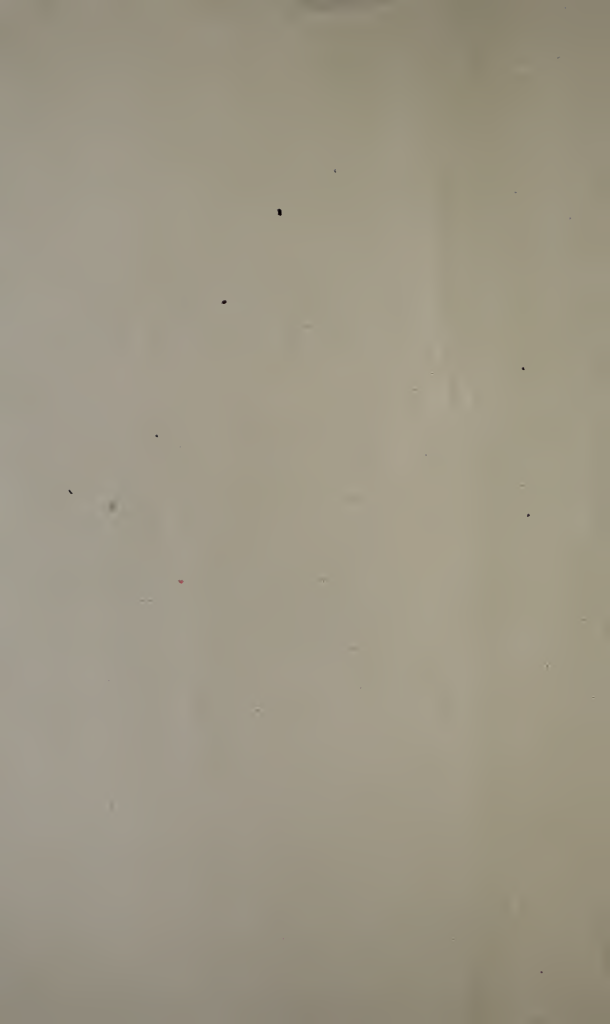


Blair. 470.

7



MODERN IRISH TEXTS.

Rules of Euphonic Changes.

ASPIRATION.

§ 1. Aspiration is the term for the softening of a consonant, generally between two vowels. Thus, the Latin *liber* has become in French *livre*, and in Modern Irish *leabhar*—Old Irish *libur* pron. *livur*. So also *saecul*=*saeculum*, and compare *leathan* and English *leather*.

§ 2. Aspiration takes place in COMPOUND WORDS, the initial consonant of the second word being aspirated; as, *fíor-buan*, truly-lasting; *mí-mear*, disrespect.

1. Except when the second word begins with *v*, *t*, *r*, and first ends in *v*, *t*, *r*, *l*, *n*, *r*; as, *an-toil*, passion; *buan-saoghal*, long-lived; *inveunta*, feasible.

§ 3. Change of vowels in compound words. There is a general rule (*caol lé caol*, *agus leathan lé leathan*, slender with slender, and broad with broad), which requires that, in words of more than one syllable, the vowel on one side of a consonant be broad or slender, according as the vowel on the other side is broad or slender. Thus, *in + veunta* = *inveunta*, but *in + vúnta* = *ionvúnta*. So *árv + mí* = *árvmí*, and *vearb-bíátaim*, but *veárb-íuim*.

1. In this last case, and in ionóúnta , there is a vowel change, which will be explained under the first declension.
2. In the spoken language this vowel change is sometimes neglected, as reanbean , reanfean for rein-bean .

§ 4. Nouns are aspirated by the ARTICLE in the singular number.

- A. The article aspirates *feminine* nouns in *Nom.* and *Accus.*
- B. The article aspirates masculine nouns in *genitive*.
- C. The article aspirates mas. and fem. *dative* when preceded by the prepositions oe , oo , gan , ioin .

Thus, an bean , the woman; an fíeóir , the Nore; an bóinn , the Boyne.

1. Except nouns beginning with o and t , which are unchanged, as an teine , the fire; an tóine , of the man.
2. Nouns beginning with r are apparent exceptions, an tSuir , the Suir; an tSionainn , the Shannon; an tFúil , the eye; mac an tSaoir mac an tSaoi ; air an tFúil . The t here is really a part of the O. I. article § 33 B, and reappears when the r is aspirated according to the rule above, thus, ant fúil , ant faoir .
3. In Ulster the article preceded by preposition usually aspirates.

§ 5. Nouns are aspirated by simple PREPOSITIONS—except as , air , go , lé , ór (* a , from, and usually gan , without).

1. Except in general phrases of adverbial meaning, as, air ball , at once; air fíubal , away; air fíar , aslant; ear cionn , exceedingly; and prepositional phrases, as air ion go , ear ceann go .

§ 6. Nouns are aspirated, in singular and plural, by Δ, the sign of the VOCATIVE CASE; as, Δ Μυηε, Δ μηε.

§ 7. Nouns are aspirated by ΜΟ, my; ΘΟ, thy; and Δ, *his*.

1. Before vowel or ϣ elision takes place after μο, θο, as μ'ατ'αίη, θ'ατ'αίη (τ'ατ'αίη, ε'ατ'αίη), and in spoken language with Δ, as ατ'ά 'ατ'αίη beo, his father is living.
2. Δ, her, prefixes h to vowels; Δ, their, eclipses.

§ 8. Nouns are aspirated by Δον, θά, εευο, τηεα, as if they formed the second part of a compound word. § 2.

1. Δον prefixes τ to ϣ, Δον τρúη, one eye.
2. In spoken language, τή, κύη and ϣέ aspirate frequently.

§ 9. After ANOTHER NOUN, nouns are aspirated like adjectives, § 11. A. If first noun is fem. and nomin., it aspirates, as ϣηαδ' μόνΔ; or if dative, as αη βαητ' ϣεαμηνε, but not if genitive or plural, as λά ϣείη βηηηε, ϣείηε η'αβάηΔ Μυηε. B. If first noun be masculine and genitive, it aspirates usually also if dative, τηέ ϣεααθ' ελαινε η'ηηαη, or, if nom. or accus. plur., ending in a consonant, but not in nomin. sing. [except (C) the second noun is a parent's name, Σεαηαν η'εαθαίη, John (son) of Peter. Μαε, son, and Ο, υηΔ, grandson, aspirate when they are taken literally, not as distant descendants.]

§ 10. Nouns are often aspirated after βΔ, perfect of η; after υηε, all, every, as αν υηε θυηε; and after κά, ϣηΔ, as κά μηεο, how many.

ADJECTIVES.

§ 11. Adjectives are aspirated after NOUNS as follows :—

- A. After feminine nouns in nom. and accus. singular.
- B. After mascul. nouns in gen. sing.
- C. After masc. and fem. nouns in dative sing.
- D. After masc. and fem. nouns in nom. plur., if ending in consonant.
- E. After all nouns in vocative sing. and plural.

- 1. Sometimes the adjective is unaspirated with dative masculine.
- 2. Aspiration does not take place when the noun ends in *n*, and the adjective begins with *o* or *τ*.
- 3. Genitives of nouns are used as adjectives, and aspirated accordingly, *μιν ῥίον*ce, oatmeal.

§ 12. Adjectives are aspirated after *βα*, past tense of *ιρ*, especially those beginning with labials, as *βα ῥόγῃ* *ἄν* *ῥεαῖ* *έ*, *βα ῥίνῃ* *ἄν* *τ-εῦν* *έ*. The aspiration remains when *βα* is omitted, *νόγῃ* (*βα*) *ῥάιτ* *ἄν* *ῥεαῖ*, *έ*, *ιρ ῥίον* *ῥῡν* (*βα*) *ῥάιτ* *ἄν* *ῥεαῖ* *έ*. Distinguish from *ιρ ῥίον* *ῥῡν* (*ἄβ*) *ῥάιτ* *ἄν* *ῥεαῖ* *έ*.

VERBS.

§ 13. A. Verbs are aspirated in these parts of the ACTIVE voice which have *οο* prefixed as sing., viz., the imperfect, perfect and conditional mood, as *οο ῥυαίλῃν*, I used to strike ; *οο ῥυαίλεαῖ*, I struck ; *οο ῥυαίλῃν*, I would strike. In the passive voice, *οο* does not cause aspiration, as *οο ῥυαίλεαῶ* *έ*, he was struck.

B. In the spoken language ոօ is often wrongly omitted, but never before a vowel or փ.

C. Ծօ does not aspirate ԲԺ, past tense of Իր.

§ 14. Verbs are aspirated by the participle ՌՕ in ACTIVE voice.

A. It is found in perfect active after negative, interrogative and connecting particles before all regular verbs, as ոիօր (= ոի + յօ) ԲԺԱԼԵԱՐ, I did not strike; չսրի (= չօ + յօ) ԲԺԱԼԵԱՐ; ռձձար, ռձի (= ռձ + յօ) ԲԺԱԼԵԱՐ; ար (= ան + յօ); շձի (= շձ + յօ).

1. Ռօ is not used before irregular verbs (except before ԲԺ, perfect of Իր), as ոի փձձար, I did not see.

2. After մձ, if, ոօ and not յօ is used.

B. Ռօ is found also after the relative preceded by a preposition before perfect tense.

C. Ռօ is also found in the negative form of the optative, ռձձար, ռձի = ռձ + յօ, as in ռձի շձձա՜ր յէ, may he not come.

3. Before րձի (= յօ + Բի) ռձ is used.

4. Also before neg. form of conditional of Իր; ոիօր ԲԺ յօնչ-նձօ, it would not be a wonder.

§ 15. Verbs are aspirated in RELATIVE sentences in present and future, active and passive, as ան րձար ԲԺԱԼԵԱՐ, ԲԺԱԼԵԱՐ, ԲԺԱԼԵԱՐ, ԲԺԱԼԵԱՐ.

1. Before other parts of the verb its proper particle, ոօ will be used and cause aspiration, ան րձար ոօ ԲԺԱԼ.

2. This aspiration in relative sentences is seen in such constructions as Իր Լիօմ-րձ յեւնար է, it is by me (that) it is done, instead of the direct յեւնար Լիօմ-րձ է.

§ 16. Verbs are aspirated in all parts after ní, má, maí, rú.

1. Sul, before, is used in various forms ; rú a, rú má, rú oo, rú fá, and fá, fé (Munster).

§ 17. A. In phrases like fearí oo bualaó, to strike a man, it will be seen afterwards that there is really no verb, but a verbal *noun*.

B. In spoken language aspiration also after aḡur, ioná, as, cōm luat aḡur brōm ann, as soon as I am there ; níor fearí ioná brōm, better than I am.

ECLIPSIS.

§ 18. Eclipses is a general name for four clauses of euphonic changes. It can be explained only by reference to the older Irish. The general principle is that those changes take place after certain words which formerly ended in -n, but in which the -n now fully appears only in certain circumstances.

1. The O. I. aḡn báó, our boat (aḡn, our, báó, boat), came by degrees to be pronounced aḡn báó, just as in Latin *con-buro* came to be *com buro*. Afterwards the two labials nīb coalised into one sound (cf. γράμμα for γραπ-μα), and the phrase was pronounced aḡ máo. To preserve the etymology it was spelled aḡ mbáo, the b being silent, and so to speak *eclipsed* or overshadowed by the m.
2. Quite the opposite change took place in such phrases as aḡn teac, our house. Here it was found that o was more easily pronounced after n, than t, and the phrase became aḡn teac. Afterwards the n was dropped (cf. ret = sentis), and the t was preserved in writing to show the original root, hence the modern aḡn teac, our house. Similarly after certain words ending in -n, c became s in pronunciation and sc in spelling, as aḡn scairt, our right ; p became bp, aḡn bpaitir, our prayer ; f became pf, bf., as aḡn bfuil, our blood.

3. Before l, m, n, p, r, the final -n was dropped altogether, thus *ar rí*, our king = *arn rí*, etc.
4. Before o, g, and vowels the n was attached to the following word from analogy with words in (2) above, as *ar noũn*, our fort ; *ar ngnó*, our work ; *ar n-aéair*, our father.

NOUNS.

§ 19. Nouns are eclipsed after *AR*, our *ÚR*, your ; *A*, their.

1. Formerly *arn búrn*, *an*. Instead of *búr*, one hears in Ulster *mar*, *mar n-obair*, your work ; in Munster, *búr*, *n'úr*.

§ 20. Nouns are eclipsed after *IN*, in ; * *1AR*, after * *R 1 A*, before.

1. Before consonants *in* is spelled *i*, as *arn* became *ar* above. It is sometimes spelled *ann*, *a*, and so pronounced in Connaught.
2. *1ar* and *ria* are obsolete. A trace of *iar* is seen in such phrases as *ar n-a r̃gníobad̃*, for *iar n a r̃*, written by . . . *ar n a éumad̃*, formed by ; *ar noũl a baile óom*, on my going home. In spoken Irish this *ar* is naturally taken for *ar*, *air*, *on*, and aspirates, *air úl*, *air éad̃c̃t úuit*, when you go, when you come, etc.
3. *Go*, with, originally *co*, *con*, used to eclipse, but now does not. In *lá go n-oir̃c̃e*, the *n* survives, and in *co-* used as prefix as *coir̃gníoc̃*.

§ 21. Nouns are eclipsed in singular after the ARTICLE after a PREPOSITION (except *oe*, *oo*, *gan*, *íor* § 4, c.)

1. No eclipsis before *o*, *t*, as *ce iñr an úin*, *iñran teiñt̃*. For words beginning with *r*, see § 4, 2.
2. After certain prepositions ending in a vowel, and after *in*, the article is spelled *ran* (§ 33 B) as, in *ran áit*, usually *iñr an áit* (wrongly *annr*). So *leir̃ an *r̃ur an*, with the ; *sur̃ an* (= *go ran*) to the, *tr̃ér an* (often *tr̃ío ann*). This is the origin of the preposition *ar*, out of, *ar an * á ran* (§ 5). Similarly the plural form is *iñr na*, etc. In Munster even *óir̃ na*, from the, *oor̃ na*, *oeir̃ na*, *aĩger̃ na*, are heard.

§ 22. Nouns are eclipsed after *ná*, formerly *nan*, genit. plur. of the article.

1. In Scottish Gaelic *nan*, before labials *nam*, is still retained, as *tir nan gleann nam beann agus nan gaisgeach*.
2. *uá*, originally *nan* genitive plur. of *O*, *uá*, grandson, causes eclipsis, as *capraíḡ uá ḡ-Conaill*, the rock of the sons of Conall. This was the rule after gen. plur. of words generally, as *rluaḡ fear n-Éirenn*, the best of the men of Érin.

§ 23. Nouns are eclipsed after *feacht*, *ocht*, *naoi*, *deic*, seven, eight, nine, ten. Originally *feachtu*, etc.

§ 24. The neuter termination *-n* has left a few traces, as *ríol n-Éogan*, the race of Eogan; *Sliab ḡ-Cua*; *uá u-ṡrian*, two-thirds.

ADJECTIVES.

§ 25. Adjectives are eclipsed (rarely in spoken language) after genitive plural of nouns, which formerly ended in *-n*; in composition adjectives are eclipsed by the prefix *é*, *ear an*=*un*-, as *eusṡiom*, *an bṡann*, *earḡcaoin*.

VERBS.

§ 26. Verbs are eclipsed after *uá*, if, *cá*, where, *ḡo*, that, *naḡ*, that not, who-not, *muna*, unless.

1. *naḡ* takes place of the relative in relative sentences, *an tḡ naḡ mairḡann*, *naḡ mbuaileann*, etc.
2. **noḡan*, not, has in Ulster survived in the form of *cá*, it eclipses *ṡ* and *ḡ*, aspirates *b*, and prefixes *n* to vowels, and *f*, as *cá bṡeann ré*, *cá uṡeio ré*, *cá n-ólann ré*, *cá n-fuil ré*.

§ 27. Verbs are eclipsed after the RELATIVE PRONOUN, preceded by a preposition, *an fear lé a bfuilim*.

1. In the perfect tense the relative *a* becomes *ar*, and aspirates, § 14, B.
2. Prepositions unite with the relative, *oá*=*o*+*a*, *de*+*a*. *tréar*, *trér*=*tré*+*a*+*ro*, etc.

When *ab*, part of *ir* is thus preceded by relative and preposition, *fear o'a n-ab ainm Seagán*, a man to whom John is name, the S. L. now does not eclipse, but substitutes *r* for *n*, thus, *fear oar ab ainm*. Thus also, *sur ab*, *gor ab*, for *go n-ab*.

§ 28. Verbs are eclipsed after *A*, the relative, meaning ALL WHO, ALL THAT, as *a raib ann oe oaoiub*, all the people that were there; *ir é rim a bfuil agam*, that is all I have.

OTHER EUPHONIC CHANGES.

§ 29. Apparent eclipsis of *r* by *τ*. In strict meaning of eclipsis, *r* is never eclipsed. But when NOUNS beginning in *r* are aspirated by the article *an*, originally *'ant*, § 33 B, the *τ* of the article reappears, so *ant rúil*, the eye; *ant r'aoğail*, of the world; and from analogy with ordinary eclipsis, these are now spelled *an trúil*, *an tr'aoğail*. This apparent eclipsis takes place, therefore, only in nouns beginning with *r*, when *r* is aspirated by the article.

1. Hence *τρ* was looked upon as *r* aspirated, and in a few phrases was used, wrongly, for *r* in adjectives, as *bean truibail*, a poor woman (*lit.* a woman of "tramp"), for *bean r'uibail*. § 11, and so after *don*, § 8.

§ 30. The same τ of the old form of the article re-appears when the article is followed by nominative masculine noun beginning with a vowel, $\alpha\eta$ τ - $\alpha\mu$, $\alpha\eta$ τ - $\iota\mu$, $\alpha\eta$ τ - $\epsilon\alpha\rho\rho\omicron\zeta$.

§ 31. h prefixed to vowels, when hiatus would otherwise occur.

1. After $\eta\alpha$, the article, $\eta\alpha$ h - $\acute{o}\iota\zeta\epsilon$, $\eta\alpha$ h - $\upsilon\beta\lambda\alpha$.
2. After α , her, α h - $\alpha\iota\eta\mu$.
3. After $\zeta\omicron$, le, $\acute{\alpha}$, prepositions.
4. After $\omicron$ in surname, $\omicron$ ' h - $\alpha\iota\eta\tau$, $\omicron$ ' h - $\alpha\omicron\theta\alpha$.
5. After $\beta\alpha$, perfect of $\iota\eta$; also after $\eta\iota$ in sentences where $\iota\eta$ is understood, $\beta\alpha$ h - $\acute{\epsilon}$, $\eta\iota$, h - $\acute{\epsilon}$.
6. After $\eta\acute{\alpha}$ with imperative, $\eta\acute{\alpha}$ h - $\alpha\beta\alpha\iota\eta$ $\eta\eta$; and $\eta\omicron$ with perfect passive, $\eta\iota\omicron\eta$ h - $\acute{o}\lambda\alpha\theta$ $\alpha\eta$ $\eta\epsilon\omicron\acute{\epsilon}$ ($\eta\omicron$, $\eta\omicron$) h - $\acute{o}\lambda\alpha\theta$, $\alpha\eta$ $\eta\epsilon\omicron\acute{\epsilon}$.
7. After $\upsilon\alpha\eta\alpha$, $\tau\eta\iota$, $\eta\acute{\epsilon}$.
8. After $\epsilon\acute{\alpha}$, $\epsilon\iota\alpha$? as $\epsilon\acute{\alpha}$ h - $\acute{\alpha}\iota\tau$, $\epsilon\acute{\alpha}$ h - $\eta\alpha\iota\eta$.

§ 32. Elision of vowels.

1. $\eta\omicron$, $\eta\omicron$ and α , his, as stated above, suffer elision, §
2. $\eta\omicron$, sign of imperfect, perfect and conditional, loses the $\omicron$ before vowels and η , as υ ' $\acute{o}\lambda$ $\eta\acute{\epsilon}$, υ ' $\acute{\alpha}\zeta\alpha\mu\alpha\eta$.
3. Prepositions and the relative become contracted, $\upsilon\acute{\alpha}=\upsilon\omicron+\alpha$, $\upsilon\epsilon+\alpha$, $\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\eta=\lambda\acute{\epsilon}+\alpha+\eta\omicron$, $\acute{o}$ ($=\acute{o}+\alpha$) $\upsilon\tau\acute{\alpha}\iota\eta\zeta$; also prepositions with α , his, her, their, $\upsilon\acute{\alpha}$ $\epsilon\tau\epsilon\acute{\alpha}\epsilon$, to his house. But $\lambda\acute{\epsilon}$, $\eta\acute{\alpha}$, take η , $\lambda\acute{\epsilon}$ η - α $\epsilon\tau\alpha\omicron\beta$, at his side, $\eta\acute{\alpha}$ η - α $\omicron\eta\epsilon\iota\lambda\lambda$, under his arm.

Declension.

THE ARTICLE.

§ 33. A. Modern form.

	SING.		PLUR.
	Mas.	Fem.	Mas. & Fem.
Nom. Acc. Dat.	an	an	na
Genitive	an	na	na

B. The older form was ῥαντ. Both the ῥ and the τ re-appear.

For re-appearance of ῥ see § 21.

For re-appearance of τ see § 29.

1. Effects of the article on the noun. Aspiration, § 4. Eclipsis, § 22. The form na prefixes h to vowels, except in gen. plural, § 31, 22.

THE NOUN.

§ 34. There are two genders, masculine and feminine. For traces of the old neuter, see § 24.

§ 35. There are two numbers, singular and plural. A trace of the dual is found in the construction after ῥά, two, which is followed by what is now the form of the dative case, as ῥά βάσ, ῥά κοίτ. But the adjective is in the plural, ῥά βάσ μόνα.

§ 36. There are five cases, nominative and accusative (which are of the same form in modern Irish), genitive, dative and vocative.

§ 37. The system of declension in modern Irish is not very well agreed upon. The following is found most practical :—

The **First, Second and Third Declensions** are for words ending in a **Consonant** in the nominative case.

1. Except declensions in -ín, which are of the fourth declension, and a few words in -aí, which are of the fifth.

The **Fourth and Fifth Declension** are for words ending in a **Vowel** in the nominative case.

§ 38. Hence a useful rule for finding the declension of a noun from its termination. A. If the word ends in a vowel, it probably belongs to the Fourth Declension, for the words of the Fifth Declension are comparatively few. B. If the word ends in a consonant, preceded by a, o, u, it probably is of the First Declension (except diminutives in -óg II., abstract nouns in -acht, verbal nouns in -adh III., and some words which must be learned by experience). C. If the final consonant is preceded by e, i, the word probably belongs to the Second Declension (except diminutives in -ín IV., a few words in -óir III., or words in -óir, denoting an agent, and verbals in -áil -aithin III., and some to be learned by experience).

§ 39. The declensions form the genitive case from the nominative, as follows :—

First Declension by **attenuation**, § 40, C.

Second, by adding e.

Third, by adding a.

Fourth leaves nominative unchanged.

Fifth, by adding a consonant—either c, c̃; o, ó;

s, s̃; n, nn, or t.

The First Declension.

§ 40. A. All words end in a **consonant** preceded by a **broad vowel**.

B. All words are **masculine**.

C. The genitive is formed by **attenuation**, *i.e.*, by prefixing *í* to the final consonant or consonants.

Certain cases are similar, viz., nom. acc., dat. sing., and gen. plur., and gen. and voc. sing., and nom. plur.

báir, death :—

	N. A.	Gen.	Dat.	Voc.
Sing.	<i>báir</i>	<i>báirí</i>	<i>báir</i>	<i>báirí</i>
Plur.	<i>báirí</i>	<i>báir</i>	<i>báiruibh</i>	<i>báir</i>

§ 41. **Vowel Changes.** In English “man,” “men,” there is an internal vowel change. Similar changes are met with in Irish nouns, adjectives, verbs and compound words, § 3. In the First and Second Declensions the following changes are found in the **attenuated** cases :—

ia to *éi*, nom. *Maill*, gen. as in *O’néill*, *Macnéill*.

ío to *í*, nom. *ríol*, gen. *ríl*.

io to *í*, nom. *Fionn*, gen. as in *O’Finn*, *MacFinn*.

eu to *éi*, nom. *beul*, gen. *béil*.

ea to *eí* or *í*, nom. *eac*, gen. *eic* ; nom. *feair*, gen. *fir*.

As a rule *a* and *o* also change :—

a to *oi*, nom. *flann*, gen. as in *O’floinn*, *Macf’loinn*.

o to *ui*, nom. *Conn*, gen. as in *O’Cuinn*.

In poetry, and in the older language, *eu* sometimes becomes *eoí*, as *beul*, *beoíl* ; *Éoirrgeul*, *o’ h-Éoirrgeoíl*. This will explain such duplicate nominatives as *beul*, *beoíl* ; *rgeul*, *rgeoíl* ; *rgeun*, *rgeon* ; *œur*, *œor*. *brían* has gen. *bríain*, and *mac* gen. *mí*, older form, *meic* ; *bíad*, food, *gen.* *bró*.

§ 42. Hence *ronn*, a tune—

	N.A.	Gen.	Dat.	Voc.
Sing.	<i>ronn</i>	<i>ruinn</i>	<i>ronn</i>	<i>ruinn</i>
Plur.	<i>ruinn</i>	<i>ronn</i>	<i>fonnaiḃ</i>	<i>ronna</i>

In the First Declension the changes are in the gen. and voc. sing. and nom. plur. only.

§ 43. **Words in -ac.** Words of more than one syllable ending in -ac, change the -ac into -aiḡ in the attenuated cases; as *manac*, a monk.

	N.A.	Gen.	Dat.	Voc.
	<i>manac</i>	<i>manaiḡ</i>	<i>manac</i>	<i>manaiḡ</i>
	<i>manaiḡ</i>	<i>manac</i>	<i>manacaiḃ</i>	<i>manaca</i>

Words in -eac have the attenuated cases in -iḡ, as *coileac*, gen. *coiliḡ*.

1. The old form in -aiḡ is still used in Scottish Gaelic. In the S. L. of Munster, the ending is -aiḡ, with ḡ unaspirated.

2. The dat. plur. is sometimes found ending in -aiḡiḃ.

§ 44. 1. Words ending in *l*, *n*, *r*, and a few in *τ*, sometimes form nom. plur. in -a. as *rgeula*, *deora*. *cairle*, *bóirle*, *roirre uairle*, are peculiar forms from *capall*, *bótar*, *roirir uairle*.

2. In S. L. some words in *l* and *n*, *r* form plural in -ta, *éa*, in *líon*, *líonta*, *rgeul*, *rgeulta* *báirta*, and this *ta* is kept throughout the plural, and there has been a tendency to have gen. pl. in -aḡ in that case.

3. In the S. L. the nom. dat. and voc. plur. are often sounded alike the termination *aiḃ* of the dative being rarely heard.

4. The old declension was thus :—N. *crann*, G. *crunn*, D. *crunn*, and a remnant of this is found in the use of *cionn*, old dative of *ceann*, in prepositional phrases.

5. *τομαδ*, fruit, has plur. *τοριτα*, cf. *ούναδ*, verbal noun, § 65, and *τεαιḡα(ḡ)*, *pl. ḡτα*, § 75.

The Second Declension.

- § 45. The words of this declension are all **Feminine** (except *im*, *butter*).
- § 46. The genitive is formed by **adding** -e to the nominative.
- § 47. Most words end in consonant preceded by *slender vowel*, as *cruít*, a *harp*.

	N. A.	Gen.	Dat.	Voc.
Sing.	<i>cruít</i>	<i>cruíte</i>	<i>cruít</i>	<i>cruít</i>
Plur.	<i>cruíte</i>	<i>cruít</i>	<i>cruítibh</i>	<i>cruíte</i>

1. In gen. plur. the *í* is sometimes omitted, as *na rúíl*, of the eyes, from *rúíl*.

- § 48. Some other words have a **broad** vowel before the final consonant, and, A., when the -e is added in genitive, the rule *caol lé caol* requires that *í* be prefixed as follows:—

	N. A. V.	Gen.	Dat.
Sing.	<i>coṛ</i>	<i>coṛíe</i>	<i>coṛí</i>
Plur.	<i>coṛa</i>	<i>coṛ</i>	<i>coṛaibh</i>

Note, B, that the attenuation is retained in the dative sing., and that the plur. is formed by adding -a.

- § 49. In this declension there are also **vowel changes**, as in First Declension, § 41, as *ḡruan*, *ḡríne*, *ḡríen*; *cíor*, *círe*, *cír*; *ḡionn*, *ḡinne*, *ḡinn*; *bḡeuz*, *bḡéige*, *bḡéiz*; *leac*, *leice*, *leic*; *cearic*, *círce*, *círce*; *clann*, *cloinne*, *clonn*; *tonn*, *tuinne*, *tuinn*.

1. In S. L. the dative sing. of such words often used for nominative, hence, *inḡean*, gen. *inḡine*, dat. *inḡín*, is declined, as if *inḡín*, *gen. inḡine*. So in S. L. *nom. coṛ*.

- § 50. 1. Many words denoting parts of the body are of this class ; cor, bor, lám, mám, glac, ghuag, cluar, glúin, rál.
2. All diminutives in -óg also belong to this class, as oiróóg, the thumb, *gen.* oiróóige.

- § 51. **Words in -ac.** There are some feminines in -ac. Monosyllables are declined like cor ; cuac, cuaiçe. Others convert é into ġ in *gen.* and *dat. sing.*

	N. A. V.	Gen.	Voc,
Sing.	cailleac	caillice	caillic
Plur.	cailleaca	cailleac	cailleacaib

So cláiríac, a harp ; bairíac, rain ; óiríac, a fool ; gealaic, the moon ; tulaic, a hill ; tairíac, threshold ; Coriac, Cork ; Luimneac, Limerick ; baintíeabac, a widow.

1. In Scottish Gaelic still caillice, caillic ; and in a few words, as bláicac, veoc bláicce, a drink of buttermilk, oabac, oabice.

- § 52. Words in l, n, form plur. in S. L. by adding -te, ta, as in § 44, 2, aill, a cliff, aillte ; ríon, storm, ríonta.

- § 53. Plural in -anna.

All words in -eim take this plural—céim, a step, céimceanna. So méim, léim, béim.

- § 54. In the S. L. this termination often attached to other monosyllables, as uair, scoil, an hour, a school ; cor, a turn. The termination -eaca is also heard for -e in plur., as áiteaca for áite, places.

- § 55. Contraction in genitive sometimes, as maíoin, *gen.* maíoine, maíone, obair, oibre ; bláicac, *gen.* bláicaiçe, bláicce.

The Third Declension.

§ 56. All words end in a consonant in nom. sing

§ 57. The genitive formed from the nominative by adding -α.

§ 58. This declension contains both masc. and fem. nouns.

§ 59. I. Words ending in consonant preceded by broad vowel.

Clear, a trick, masc.

	N. A. V.	Gen.	Dat.
Sing.	clear	clearα	clear
Plur.	clearα	clear	clearαibh

1. Feminines of this class are attenuated in dative sing., as colann, a body; ῥιόν, the nose:—

S.	colann	(colanna) colna	colann
	colna	colann	colnaib

2. Hence, in S. L. such words declined like κοῖρ, § 48, dat. for nom.

§ 60. II. Words ending in consonant preceded by **slender** vowel. When -α is added, the rule caol lé caol requires a change before final consonant; as τοῖλ, will, *gen.* το(ι)λα, τολα. So τριάζ, a strand.

	N. A. V.	Gen.	Dat.
Sing.	τρίαζ	τρίαζα	τρίαζ
Plur.	τρίαζα	τρίαζ	τρίαζαibh

§ 61. III. **Vowel changes.** When these occur they are the converse of those in First and Second Declensions, §§ 41, 42.

1. u to o, as ʔuʔt, ʔuʔa; ʒuʔt, ʒuʔa.
2. ui to o, as ʔuiʔim, ʔuiʔoma; ʔuil, ʔola.
3. i to ea, as miʔl, meʔla.
4. ei to ea, as teiʔom, teʔoma, ʔeinm, ʔeanma.
5. io to ea, as ʔioʔ, ʔeaʔa.

§ 62. **Contraction** sometimes, as an τ - $\delta\alpha\mu\alpha\iota\zeta\eta\varsigma$, November, οἷός τε $\delta\alpha\mu\iota\alpha$, λά να $\delta\alpha\mu\iota\alpha$, μί να $\delta\alpha\mu\iota\alpha$; $\epsilon\omicron\upsilon\rho\omega\pi$, Europe, $\rho\omicron\iota\alpha\iota\iota$ $\epsilon\omicron\upsilon\rho\omega$, the Continent (lit. division) of Europe.

§ 63. 1. Plural in -anna. Some few words form the plural, thus : τεῖον, a fit, *pl.* τεῶνanna, ἀνάμ, ἀνιν, *pl.* ἀννanna.

2. Plural in -τα, τε. Words in λ, η, ι (§ 44), form the plur. in S. L. by adding -τα, *ῥεανν*, *pl.* *ῥεανντα*; *λιονν* *gen.* *λεαννα*, *pl.* *λεανντα*. So *ῥαιπ*, a shout, *fem.* II., in S. L. has plur. *ῥαιπτα*, as if III. So, apparently from analogy with *ῥιγιε*, *pl.* -ῥτε, § 79, we have *ῥπό*, a stable, plur. *ῥπότε*; *ῥπό*, a horse-shoe, *pl.* *ῥπότε*.

§ 64. Peculiar Class of Words.

1. All abstract nouns in -αῖς are *fem.* of this declension, like *κλέαις*.
2. All verbal nouns in -αῖς, -αῖς, are *fem.* of this declension, like *τράγος*.
3. All words in -οῖς, like *ρραβδόοις*, a mower ; *φιξεοῖς*, a weaver ; are of this declension, masculine, as *καυτεοῖς*, a talker.

	N. A. V.	Gen.	Dat.
Sing.	<i>cainte</i> όιϋ	-τεοια	-τεοιϋ
Plur.	-όιϋρε	-τεοιϋ	-τεοιϋb

Note the plural. In S. L. the plural is *κατακοιμήθε* throughout.

4. In the same way in S. L. are declined words from the English like *բերմէր*, a farmer ; *լստոննէր*, a joiner ; gen. *-ւոր* (*-էր*), plur. *-ւօք*.

§ 65. Verbal Nouns—see under the Verbs.

The Fourth Declension.

- § 66. There are two classes of words in this declension, diminutives in *-ին* and words ending in a **vowel**. Some are masculine and others feminine. Words in *-ին* are of same gender as words from which they are derived.

§ 67. *Պրօւն*, a wren.

	N.A.V.	Gen.	Dat.
Sing.	<i>Պրօւն</i> in all cases		
Plur.	<i>Պրօւնի</i>	<i>Պրօւն</i>	<i>Պրօւնոյ</i>

Words ending in slender vowel—

§ 68. *Արջ*, water.

	N.A.V.	Gen.	Dat.
Sing.	<i>Արջ</i> in all cases		
Plur.	<i>Արջի</i>	<i>Արջ</i>	<i>Արջոյ</i>

- § 69. The following plural terminations are often met with : N.A.V.—*ւօք*, *ւօձ* ; gen. *-ւօժ*, dat. *-ւօյն*, *-ւօձայն*.

Words ending in broad vowel—

§ 70. *Մալ*, a bag.

	N.A.V.	Gen.	Dat.
Sing.	<i>Մալ</i> in all cases		
Plur.	<i>Մալւօք</i>	<i>Մալ</i>	<i>Մալայն</i>

- § 71. All words in -aípe -oípe and -uíoë, are of this declension.
- § 72. Words in -le have pl. in -lte, as mílte, báilte.
- § 73. Many words ending in -ó, í, take plur. in -ta, te, as gnoó, pl. (gnoa) gnoóta, lí pl. líte. So cioróë pl. cioróte, mige, pl. mište.

The Fifth Declension.

- § 74. Words of this declension end in a vowel (except a few in -í). Some are *mas.*, others *fem.*
- § 75. A. These words formerly ended in a consonant, which has disappeared in the *nom.*, and now re-appears in the *gen.* Hence this declension forms the genitive by restoring the final consonant of the root of the noun, n, nn ; g, t, o, ó, c. B. In O. I. the *nom. plur.* was formed by prefixing i to this consonant, as file, a poet, *pl.* filio ; comuira, a neighbour, *pl.* comuirain. But except in a few words this form is obsolete. C. The present plural form is that of the O. I. accusative plural, which ended in ea or a, as cara, *gen.* carad, *pl.* cairvea, now cairve ; gobá, *gen.* gobann, *pl.* goibne ; teine, *gen.* teinead, *pl.* (teinoe) teinte ; teangá, *gen.* teangad, *pl.* (teangsa) teangta. D. In these last cases, the o became t when followed by a vowel, cf. oúnad, *pl.* oúnta.

- § 76. Words forming *gen.* in n, nn.

N.A.V.	Gen.	Dat.
Muina	Muinan	Muinain, Munster
Alba	Alban	Albam, Scotland (Alba)
Sacra	Sacran	Sacraim, Saxon-land (England)
Eípe	Eípeann	Eípirinn, Ireland
Ára	Áriann	Áriann, Aran

So with Deap-muina, Desmond or South Munster ; Oir-muina, East M. or Ormond ; Tuad-muina, North M. or Thomond.

		N.A.V.	Gen.	Dat.
§ 77.	Sing.	ʒobɑ	-bann	-bainn, a smith
	Plur.	ʒoibne	-bann	-ʒoibnib
	Sing.	ʒuɑlɑ	-lan	-lain, a shoulder
	Plur.	ʒuailne	-lan	-ʒuailnib
	Sing.	ɑbɑ	ɑbann	ɑbainn, a river
	Plur.	ɑibne	ɑbann	ɑibnib

1. Note the attenuation in the dative sing. As in Second Declension, § 49, 1, the dative of *feminine* words is used in S. L. as nominative, thus, ɑbainn, gen. ɑbann V. or ɑbainne II.

§ 78. Some words have the plur. in ɑ, as ollam, a professor, *gen.* ollamɑn, *pl.* -inna: v. § 75, meanma, mind; *pl.* meanmna; l anamain, a married couple, *pl.* l anamna.

§ 79. Words forming gen. in  ,  .

	*Com�oe	-�eo�	-�io, God
Sing.	b�i���	-���	-��io, the neck
Plur.	b�i�i��oe	-���	b�i�i��ioib
Sing.	�i��e	-��eo�	-��io, twenty
Plur.	�i��oe(��)	-��eo�	-�ioib (-�i�b)
	�eme	-ne��	-�io�, fire
	�einte	-ne��	-�i�ib
	�li��e	-��eo�	-��io�, away
	�li��te	-��eo�	-��i�ib

§ 80. Words with *gen.* in  .

�i���	-���	-��i�	God
�u���	-���	-��i�	Nuada

 i    is now obsolete, except in phrase      i  ( i ). From  u    comes m   - u    , Maynooth.

Words with *gen.* in  ; only one, lia, a stone, *gen.* li  . Hence, lia   il, Stone of Destiny;  om-li  , House of Stone, Duleek. Sli b-li  , Mountain of Stone, &c.

§ 81. Words with *gen.* in -ć.

	Ṭeaṁaɪɪ	-ṁṁiać	-ṁṁiaɪṣ, Tara
Sing.	caćaɪɪ	-ćṁiać	-ćṁiaɪṣ, a city
Plur.	caćṁiaća	caćṁiać	caćṁiaćaɪb
	ṁaɪɪ	ṁaṁiać	ṁaṁiaɪṣ, an oak tree
	naćaɪɪ	-ćṁiać	-ćṁiaɪṣ, a serpent
	naćṁiaća	-ćṁiać	-ćṁiaćaɪb
	luṣaɪṁ	luṣṁać	
	eoćaɪṁ	eoćać	

§ 82. Peculiar Class.

Sing.	aćaɪɪ	aćaɪ	aćaɪɪ, father
Plur.	{ aićṁie	aćaɪ	aićṁib
	{ aićṁieaća		aićṁieaćaɪb
Sing.	bṁiaćaɪɪ	bṁiaćaɪ	bṁiaćaɪɪ, brother
Plur.	{ bṁiaićṁie	{ bṁiaćaɪ	{ bṁiaićṁib
	{ bṁiaićṁieaća		{ bṁiaićṁieaćaɪb

Thus, máćaɪɪ, mother; ṙean-aćaɪɪ, ṙean-ṁá-ćaɪɪe, grandfather, &c.; ṁeaɪbṁiaćaɪɪ, brother.

- § 83. S. Siuɪ ṙeaćaɪ ṙiaɪɪ, sister
 P. Seićɪɪ ṙeaćaɪ ṙeaćaɪaɪb
 is somewhat irregular; so in S.L. ṁeɪbṁiɪuɪ has gen. and pl. ṁeɪbṁiɪeɪćɪɪ.

- § 84. *Supplementary*.—In words ending in ṁ, ṁ, we often see a change into τ, ć, when a vowel is added; thus, toṁaṁ I., *pl.* -ṁća ṁeɪe(aṁ) V., *pl.* -ṁte; lea-baṁ III., *gen.* and *pl.*, -bća.

IRREGULAR NOUNS.

Most of the so-called Irregular Nouns can be referred to the previous declensions.

	N. A. V.	Gen.	Dat.
§ 85. S.	ueoċ (pron. uioċ)	uiġe	uiġ, a drink
P.	ueoċa	ueoċ	ueoċaiċ, § 51
S.	teaċ	tiġe	tiġe, a house
P.	tiġte	teaċ	tiġtiċ
S.	rliaċ	rléiċe	rliaċ, mountain
P.	{ rléiċte } { rléiċe }	rléiċteaċ rliaċ	rléiċtiċ rléiċiċ
§ 86.	briú brionna cú com, cona	brionn brionn con con	briunn, the womb brionnaiċ, §§ 76, 77 com, a dog conaiċ, § 76, 75
§ 87.	cié oiaoi oiaoiċ iaoi iaoiċ uiaoi	ciuaċ oiaoi oiaoi iaoi iaoi uiaoi	ciuaċ, ciéiċ, clay, § 79 oiaoiċ, a druid oiaoiċiċ iaoiċ, a sage iaoiċiċ uiaoiċ, in pl. only —Ulster
88.	S. caoia P. caoiċa S. ceo	-iaċ -iaċ ciaċ	-iaġ, a sheep -iaċaiċ, § 82 ciaiċ, a fog

In S. L. ceo, *pl.* ceoċa, § 73.

S.	mí	míġ	míġ
P.	míġ in S.L.	míġte	míġ, míoġ míġtiċ
S.	mí	míora	mí, a month, <i>fem.</i>
	míora	míor	míoraċ

In Munster, mí masculine, in singular throughout.

S.	fáit	fáta	fáit
P.	fáta	fáit	fátaċ

n S L. fáit, *pl.* fáitċe.

§ 89.	S. <i>liaiḡ</i>	<i>leaḡa</i>	<i>liaiḡ</i> , a doctor
	P. <i>leaḡa</i>	<i>liaiḡ, leaḡ</i>	<i>leaḡaiḃ</i>
	S. <i>Ṯia</i>	<i>Ṯé</i>	<i>Ṯia</i> , God
	P. <i>Ṯeite</i>	<i>Ṯia</i>	<i>Ṯeitiḃ</i>
	S. <i>lá</i>	<i>lae</i>	<i>lá, ló</i> , a day
	<i>laete</i>	<i>lá, laeteaṮ</i>	<i>laetiḃ</i>

In S. L. also *laeteanna*

	<i>ḡa, ḡae</i>	<i>ḡae</i>	<i>ḡa, ḡae</i> , a dart
	<i>ḡaeite</i>	<i>ḡaeite(aṮ)</i>	<i>ḡaeitiḃ</i>
S. <i>tuine</i>	<i>tuine</i>	<i>tuine</i>	<i>tuine</i> , a person
P. <i>ṽaoine</i>	<i>ṽaoine</i>	<i>ṽaoiniḃ</i>	
S. <i>leabaiṮ</i>	<i>leabṽa</i>	<i>leabaiṮ</i>	<i>leabaiṮ</i> , a bed
P. <i>leabṽa</i>	<i>leabaiṮ</i>	<i>leabṽaiḃ</i>	

In S. L. also gen. *leabṽan* (pron. *leapan*) and pl. *leapṽaṽa* (pron. *leapaṽa*)

S. <i>niṮ</i>	<i>neiṽ</i>	<i>niṮ</i> , thing
P. <i>neiṽe</i>	<i>neiṽe(aṮ)</i>	<i>neiṽiḃ</i>
S. <i>bean</i>	<i>nná</i>	<i>nnaoi</i>
P. <i>nná</i>	<i>ban</i>	<i>nnaiḃ</i>
S. <i>O, uia</i>	<i>ui</i>	<i>O, uia</i> , grandson
P. <i>ui</i>	<i>O, uia</i>	<i>uiḃ</i>
S. <i>aḡaiṮ</i>	<i>aḡṽe</i>	<i>aḡaiṮ</i>
P. <i>aḡṽe</i>	<i>aḡaiṮ</i>	<i>aḡṽiḃ</i>

GENDER OF NOUNS.

§ 90. Derivative words.

- Masculine—1. Words in *-án*, as *macán*, from *mac*; *áilneán*, from *áluinn*; *buailteán*,
 2. Words in *-ar*, as *maṽṽanar*, from *-naṽ*.
 3. Words in *-aṽ*, as a rule.
 4. Verbals in *-aṮ*.
 5. Words in *óiḡ, aḡe, -uiṮe*.

- § 91. Feminine—
1. Words in -ός II., *ρεαμρός*.
 2. Words in -αῖτ III., *αἰλνεαῖτ*.
 3. Some in -αῖ of II. Declen.
 4. Verbals in -αἶλ, *ῥαββαἶλ* III., from *ῥαβ*.
 5. Verbals in -μαῖν, as *λεαναμαῖν*, from *λεαν*.
 6. Abstract nouns generally, as *αἶψοε*, height.
 7. Names of countries, cities and rivers.

- § 92. Diminutives in -ῖν are of same gender as word from which they are derived, as *ρεαμῖν*, *mas.*, *αἰτῖν*, *fem.*

THE ADJECTIVE.

DECLENSION.

- § 93. Adjectives ending in a vowel are unchanged; thus, *αν ρεαμ βυῖοε*, *αν ῥῖν βυῖοε*, *λεῖρ να ρεαμ αἶβ βυῖοε*.

1. A few words from the *gen. fem.* (when used as comparative, § 101), as if they ended in a consonant, thus, *ραοα*, *ῥυῖοε*; *ῥιάνοα*, *ῥιάνοε*; as if from *ραο*, *ῥιανο*.

- § 94. Adjectives ending in a consonant preceded by a broad vowel, as *ῥιονν*. With masculine noun the adjective is declined like *βάρ* I., and with feminine like *κορ* II. In the plural, like *cleαρ* II vowel changes as in the declension of nouns.

SINGULAR.

	Mas.	Fem.
N.A.	an fear fionn	an bean fionn
G.	an firi fionn	na mná fionne
D.	oo'n fear fionn	oo'n mnaoi fionn
V.	a firi fionn	a bean fionn

PLURAL.

N.A.	na firi, na mná, fionna
G.	na bfeair, na mban, fionn
D.	oo na fearaib, mnáib, fionna
V.	a feara, mná, fionna

§ 95. Adjectives in -ac, -eac, are declined like manac, § 43, with masculine noun, and like cailleac, § 51, with feminine, as briaac, roguish.

	Sing.		Plur.
	M.	F.	M. and F.
N.A.	briaac	briaac	briaaca
G.	briaaig	briaaige	briaac
D.	briaac	briaaig	briaaca
V.	briaaig	briaac	briaaca

§ 96. Very rarely the *gen. sing. fem.* is found ending in -ce, as na h-áite raiíce (for ralaice), where there is also contraction, cf. also foillre, foigre uairle, *gen. fem. sing.* of follur, evident; fogur, near; uaral, noble.

§ 97. Adjectives ending a consonant preceded by slender vowel. Two classes.

§ 98. I. Example, mín, fine.

	Sing.		Plur.
	M.	F.	M. and F.
N.A.V.D.	mín	mín	míne
	mín	míne	mín

Some evident contractions, as áilne for áluinne.

§ 99. II. Adjectives in *-amail* = *-like, -ly*, as *feapamail*, *manlike*, *manly*. These differ from the ordinary type in being sometimes contracted from *-amaille* to *-amla* in *gen. fem. sing.* and *N.A.V.D. plural*.

	Sing.	Plur.
	M. F.	M. and F.
N.A.V.D.	<i>feapamail -amail</i>	<i>feapamail, amla</i>
Gen.	<i>feapamail -amaille, amla</i>	<i>feapamail</i>

COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES.

§ 100. The comparative and superlative forms are identical. One is known from the other (A) by the signs (= *ní* + *ir*, hence, with past and future tenses) *ní ba, ní buir*, which are used with the comparative; and *ir* (and with past and future) *ba, buir*, which are found with the superlative; or (B) sometimes by the context alone.

§ 101. The comparative and superlative are the same as the *gen. fem. sing.* of the positive; thus, *atá mīre níor fīnne ioná tura*, I am *more fair* than you, § 94; *ir tura an feapir ir fīnne*, you are the *fairest* man. So *bīadaiġe*, mine.

IRREGULAR COMPARISON.

<i>faða</i>	<i>fuirde</i> , § 93, I	long, far
"	<i>ria, ria</i>	far
—	<i>lia</i>	more
<i>móir</i>	<i>mó</i>	great
<i>beaġ</i>	<i>luġa</i>	small
<i>olc</i>	<i>meapa</i>	bad
<i>maic</i>	<i>feapir</i>	good
<i>fuirir</i>	<i>fura</i> }	easily
<i>uirir</i>	<i>ura</i> }	

—	neara	near
τρευν	τρεϊρε	strong
ιονιουν	ανηρα	dear
(τοιρεαδ)	ταοιρζε, τύιρζε	quicker, sooner
(οόιζ)	{ οόα οόίε, οόίζε }	more likely
ζεαρι	ζιορια, ζιριε	
μινιc	μιονα, μινιcε	
κόρι	κόρια	just
φλιuc	φλίε	

The Verb.

CONJUGATION.

- § 102. For convenience, regular verbs may be divided into three classes. A. Ordinary verbs. B. Verbs in -ιζ of more than one syllable, formed from nouns and adjectives. These differ from the first-class only in the future and conditional. C. Some few verbs of more than one syllable, not ending in -ιζ, which, nevertheless, form the future and conditional as if they did. The roots of these verbs ends in -ιλ, -ιη, -ιν, -ινζ, etc.
- § 103. The root of the verb can be found either in the 2nd *sing. imperative active* or in 3rd *sing. perfect active*.
- § 104. Terminations are added to the root to form the various parts of the verb. In S. L. there is a tendency to use pronouns instead, and to say, *e.g.*, οο ούν μέ, I closed, for οο ούνas; ούνas ριν, let us close, for ούνamui. In this way the terminations -μυο, -μυι have come to be used as pronouns, ούνas μυι, οο ούν μυο.
- § 105. A double set of terminations is required, in order that the rule *caol lé caol* may be observed—thus, ούν, ούνam, I close; μιλ, μιλim, I destroy.

§ 106.

Imperative Mood.**TERMINATIONS.**

	P.	Active S.	Passive
1st Person.		amuir imir	teap
2nd ,		aió	throughout
3rd ,,	eaó	aióir	

1. The italicised letters are retained or omitted according to the nature of the last vowel of the root of the verb.
2. In Munster -amaoir, -aoaoir; in S. L. -amais.
3. In S. L. -eaó (eat, rare) in 3rd *sing.*; aigíó (aigib, N. Donegal) in 2nd *pl.* The 1st pl. sometimes contracted to am : as, óúnam, let us close, mílleam, let us destroy.

§ 107. In terminations commencing with τ (as τί, τεap, τά, etc.), the τ is aspirated, as if second part of compound word, § 2 ; in Munster aspiration takes place almost always, but in Connacht the τ is often unaspirated.

Example I.—Broad, óún, óúnaó ré; óúnamuir, óúnaió, óúnaioir.
Slender, mill, mílleaó ré; míllimuir, míllió, míllioir.

II.—mionnuig, -igéaó ré; -igimuir, -igíó, -igioir.

III.—oibir, oibreaó ré; oibrimuir, oibrió, oibrioir.
Passive, óúntap, míllteap, oibirteap; leagteap, mionnuigteap; líontap an gúloine agur ólta an veó !

PRESENT TENSE.

§ 108. A. Ordinary form. B. Same form is used for **optative mood**. C. Form after particles. D. Form in relative sentences.

A.			
S.	Act.	P.	Pass.
I. -aim	-amuiσ	-imuiσ	-teap
2. -aiπ	-taoi	-ti	(throughout)
3. -aioh	-aio		

The italicised endings in active voice used after roots with final *broad* vowel.

§ 109. Examples I.—*oúnaim*, *oúnaiπ*, *oúnaiσ ré*; *oúnaimuiσ*, *oúntaoi*, *oúnaiσ*, *millim*, *milliπ*, *milliσ ré*; *millimuiσ*, *milliti*, *millio*.

II.—*monnuigim*, *-igip*, *-igio ré*; *-ig(i)muσ*, *-igiti*, *-igio*.

III.—*oib(i)um*, *oibup*, *oibuiσ ré*; *oibumuiσ*, *oibuti*, *oibuiσ*. Passive, *oúntap*, *millteap*, *monnuigteap*, *oibuteap*.

B. The same form is used for the optative mood, which has prefixed the particle *zo*, *eclíp.* § 26; in negative sentences, *naçap*, *náπ*, *aspir.* § 14 C.

As I. *zo maiup*! II. *zo n-eiuiσio beat*, *zo m-beannuiσio* *oia ouit*. Passive, *zo ç-caitteap* *zo maiç é*, *náπ çaitteap* *zo deo é*!

§ 110. C. Present tense—secondary form in *-eann*.

After negative and interrogative particles (*ní*, *an*, *naç*), after *zo*, *naç* following such words as *say*, *think*, etc., after the relative preceded by preposition, and in M. I. after *má*, *if*, there is another form of the **third person sing.** ending not in *-aiσ*, but in *-eann*. So *ní millim*, *ní milliπ*, but *-ni milleann ré*; so *an noumann* *ré*, etc.

§ 111. This form is thus an **enclitic** form, and should be used only as such, and only in 3rd singular. But it has come to be used in S. L. (1) in all the persons, *sing.* and *pl.* as *ní únnann ríao* for *ní únnao* (2) as the regular present tense unpreceded by particle, as, *cloíoeann neart ceart*, *might conquers right* (3) as a frequentative form of the present tense.

D.

112. Form in *-ear* in relative sentences.

1. Like the form in *-eann*, this form should be used only in 3rd singular; as, *an fear únnan an doru, an fear míllea cur a cómuirán*, the man (who) closes the door, (who) destroys the property (*lit.* share) of his neighbour; *an doru únnan an fear*, the door (which) the man closes; *an t-arb an míllea an bairdeac*, the corn (which) the rain destroys.
2. But like the form in *-eann*, this form, too, has come to be used in S. L. with all the persons, as, *an doru únnan mé*, the door (which) I close, for *únnaim*.
3. Note that the next in the relative clause does not agree in number with the relative which is nominative to it, as, *na ríu únnas* (not *únnaid*) *na oirre*.
4. This form is also used in the emphatic verb construction (v. syntax), § , as when, instead of *únnao ré* (S. L. *únnann*) *an doru go tapa*, we say, *ir tapa únnan ré an o*, 'tis quickly (that) he closes the door; and (5) after some conjunctions, *mar, an uair, an tan amail, rú.*

IMPERFECT TENSE.

	Active	Passive
113. 1. <i>aínn</i>	<i>-amuir</i> <i>-imuir</i>	<i>-taoi</i>
2. <i>-teá</i>	<i>-taoi</i> <i>-tí</i>	<i>-tí</i> throughout
3. <i>-easoh</i>	<i>-aíoir</i>	

§ 114. This part of the verb is always preceded by *oo*, except when some other particle is required. In active voice *oo* aspirates.

Examples I.—*το ύναιον, ní ύντα, ναc πούναo re ; an millimur, ní milliti naç πούναοιr.*

II.—*το mionnuiginn.*

III.—*το όιβρινν.* Passive: *το ύνταοι an πορυr ; το milliti ; το mionnuigthi.*

PERFECT TENSE.

	Active	Passive
115. 1. - <i>ear</i>	- <i>eamari</i>	- <i>eah</i>
2. - <i>ari</i>	- <i>abhari</i>	hroughout
3. —	- <i>adari</i>	

116. This part is always preceded, when no other particle is required, by *το*, which aspirates, § 13, in the active voice only.

Examples I.—*το ύναιr, το ύναιr, το ύν ré, το millear, το millir ; το ύνάμαr ο'όλαμαr, το milleabar.*

II.—*το mionnuigear, το όιβreamar.* Passive: *το ύναo an πορυr, το milleao an τ-αrβαr, το h-όλαo, § 31, 6, an τοoç.*

In S. L. Munster, -*mair, baír, oair,* and passive, -*eaç, -eaç ;* in Connacht, passive -*eah.*

FUTURE INDICATIVE.

§ 117. This and the conditional mood are the only parts in which verbs of the II. and III. classes differ from ordinary verbs of the I. class, § 102.

§ 118. Class I.

	Active	Passive
1. {	- <i>fao</i> - <i>famuro</i>	
	- <i>feao</i> - <i>rimio</i>	- <i>feap</i>
2. - <i>fair</i>	- <i>faroh</i>	- <i>far</i>
3. - <i>faroh</i>	- <i>faro</i>	



